

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER-PARIS: Bright periods...

Table with exchange rates for various countries like Libya, Morocco, etc.

No. 27,576

PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1971

Established 1887

Thieu Will Quit If He Fails to Get Half of the Vote

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, Sept. 12 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu officially opened his unopposed presidential campaign last night by saying that he would resign from office if he received less than 50 percent of the votes cast on Oct. 3.



President Thieu of South Vietnam waves as he leaves Saigon TV studio Saturday.

(Saigon police this morning seized two banners the youths were waving in front of the embassy, but the young men escaped. The tires of three cars were destroyed before embassy guards put out the flames, UPI said.)

Burial Today Without Fanfare News of Death of Khrushchev Given to Russians 2 Days Late

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Monday, Sept. 13 (NYT).—Soviet authorities this morning broke their silence and announced "with sorrow" the death Saturday of former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, 77, who will be buried without full state honors later today.



Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev

was such a sensitive task that it probably required Politburo approval. And since the top leaders were scattered in different areas over the weekend, it probably took time to get a consensus on how to treat Mr. Khrushchev's death.

With No Preconditions Dublin Agrees to Tripartite Talks

DUBLIN, Sept. 12 (NYT).—Irish Premier Jack Lynch said tonight that he would accept the British invitation to tripartite talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath and Brian Jerker, the prime minister of Northern Ireland, "without preconditions."

Paddy Devlin, a leading member of the Social Democratic and Labor party, commented: "As far as we are concerned, there will be no talks with either [Reginald] Maudling [British home secretary] or Heath or Faulkner until such time as every man interned has been released."

No Personal Signatures

It was signed by the Central Committee of the party and the Council of Ministers, and not by any of his currently powerful, former Kremlin colleagues, such as Leonid I. Brezhnev, Alexei N. Kosygin, or Nikolai V. Podgorniy, personally, as official obituaries usually are listed.

party leaders have been interred. Moreover, reflecting the refusal of the Kremlin leaders to end Mr. Khrushchev's political disgrace, there will be no public funeral ceremonies. His family has told Western correspondents that farewell remarks will be made at the Kremlin Hospital in the Kuntsevo section of Moscow, where he died from a heart attack.

The Pravda announcement, which will probably be read over the radio this morning, was the first official word to the Soviet people about the death of the colorful Mr. Khrushchev, who achieved significant popularity for his anti-Stalin campaign and his promises of peace and prosperity, but who was scorned by many—in his last years as leader—for his inefficient economic

policies and his crude public behavior. Western newsmen had learned of his death soon after it had occurred, and foreign radio newscasters have broadcast the news to the Soviet Union without letup for the last two days. But this did not push the authorities into making an early announcement. Western diplomats believed that the exact wording of the obituary

ed to Pull Down Power Pylon RA Suspect Electrocutes Self Near Belfast, 3 Others Seized.

BELFAST, Sept. 12 (UPI).—A suspected member of the outlawed Irish Republican Army electrocuted himself today while attempting to pull down a power pylon damaged in an earlier IRA strike, police said.

Strong Faulkner Stand

BELFAST, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Prime Minister Faulkner said today that he had agreed to the tripartite talks as a chance to tell Mr. Lynch "face-to-face that Northern Ireland will not be coerced" and its constitutional ties with Britain will not be weakened.

Citizens' Group Mediating N.Y. Convicts Still Hold 38; A Guard Dies of Injuries

ATTICA, N.Y., Sept. 12 (UPI).—Insurgent prisoners still held 38 hostages today in a cellblock at the embattled Attica State Prison as authorities lowered the American flag to half-staff at dawn to mark the death of a prison guard.

Ecuador Chief Bars Chile Trip As Too Costly

QUITO, Ecuador, Sept. 12 (Reuters).—President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra has turned down an invitation from Chile because a state visit would be too great a drain on the treasury, the government said today.

Decision by Mid-October Nixon Calls for Proposals On Phase-2 Economic Plan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (NYT).—President Nixon instructed the cabinet-level Cost of Living Council yesterday to produce recommendations by Sept. 30 for "Phase 2" of the wage-price program. With the intention of a presidential decision by mid-October.

Suez Calm Despite Downing Of Egyptian Jet by Israelis

TEL AVIV, Sept. 12 (UPI).—Israeli troops went about their business as usual along the Suez Canal today and a military spokesman said, not expecting an Egyptian retaliation for yesterday's downing of an intruding Sukhoi-7 warplane.

Armed Car Trapped

A crowd of 300 trapped an armed car in a street by dragging automobiles to form a barricade and smashing the car with rocks. The car's crew replied with CS gas and rubber bullets and finally fled their vehicle through a gap and down an embankment to escape, the army said.

Prison Power

PRISON POWER—Inmates at Attica State Prison giving clenched-fist salute during negotiations with officials.



Colo. Bus Crash Kills 9 on Team

GARFIELD, Colo., Sept. 12 (AP).—A new school bus carrying members of a high school junior varsity football team went out of control on a mountain highway and crashed yesterday, killing eight players and a coach.

Arab League expands, seeks unity; Egyptians approve new constitution. Stories, Page 5.

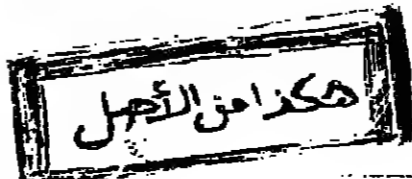
fighter-bombers cross the canal to buzz their positions. Two Sukhoi-7s came low over the Israeli fortifications on the northern end of the waterway yesterday, according to an Israeli announcement, and one was shot down, crashing on Cairo's side of the canal.

Nothing Has Changed

"Nothing is as usual," he said. "Nothing has changed from yesterday to today... No retaliation is expected... If they will cross into our area again, we will fire again."

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Saigon Units Continue Drive Below DMZ, Kill 33 of foe

SAIGON, Sept. 12 (UPI)—A major South Vietnamese sweep across Quang Tri Province below the Demilitarized Zone has killed 33 Communist soldiers in "sporadic contacts," military spokesmen said today.

The largest single fight in the week-old operation "Tam Son 810," covering some 625 square miles of mountainous jungles, flared yesterday about eight miles west of the Fuller combat base, the spokesmen said.

Government rangers also clashed with a North Vietnamese unit and killed 10 of the enemy with the support of fighter-bombers and artillery, the South Vietnamese command said. One South Vietnamese ranger was wounded. Spokesmen said the South Vietnamese also captured 40 anti-tank mines and 30 rocket-propelled grenades in the action, about eight miles north of the old Khe Sanh U.S. Marine base.

Thieu to Quit If Not Given Majority Vote

More than 13,000 South Vietnamese troops, supported by about 2,000 Americans, are involved in the campaign aimed at disrupting North Vietnamese supply routes in advance of the October monsoon season.

Government spokesmen described South Vietnamese losses in the drive as "light." Military sources said the push would continue at least another week despite the lack of contact. Intelligence had indicated more than 10,000 North Vietnamese troops were in the 25-mile-long operation area.

In other action, B-52 bombers struck five times in the area yesterday and today, the U.S. Command said. The targets were troop "staging areas."

The B-52s, since Aug. 13, have unloaded more than 25 million pounds of explosives along the DMZ defense line and possibly may have driven Communist forces back into Laotian sanctuaries to the west.

U.S. fighter-bombers, artillery crews and Navy ships in the Tonkin Gulf fired into the South Vietnamese sector of the DMZ.

Hanoi Indicates Floods Cause Major Damage

SAIGON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Hanoi indicated yesterday that floodwaters have caused widespread damage to North Vietnam's industry and wiped out thousands of acres of farmlands.

The regime continued to remain silent on the number of deaths, injuries and refugees caused by the nation's worst floods in at least 26 years.

Hanoi ordered its army commanders to carry out flood-relief work and at the same time maintain defenses "against enemies who seek to take advantage of natural disaster." This was an obvious reference to the United States and its South Vietnamese allies who are conducting a major offensive south of the Demilitarized Zone that straddles the two Vietnams.

Radio Hanoi broadcasts called on North Vietnamese soldiers and civilians to cooperate in urgently needed reconstruction of electric power plants, transformer stations and transmission lines, factories producing industrial and agricultural tools, distribution centers for clothes, food and building materials, and oil pumping stations.

Hanoi also ordered top priority reconstruction and repair of dams and dikes and drainage of flooded farmlands.

14-Nation Drug Parley

PARIS, Sept. 12 (UPI)—French police authorities said Friday they will preside over the opening session of a 14-nation international drug conference on illegal drug traffic this week in Washington. Other participating police organizations will come from the United States, Canada, Austria, Denmark, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Britain and Lebanon.

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Pacific Fleet Gets Big Mascot

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 12 (Reuters)—Adm. John McCall, commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific, yesterday received from Cambodia a heavy weapon captured from the Viet Cong—a 20-year-old elephant.

The elephant was presented to the admiral by a group of Cambodian generals. The officers said the admiral—now known here as Elephant Jack—had asked two trainers to accompany Cham Rouen, or "Progress," as the elephant is known, to his headquarters in Hawaii. It appears the animal might become the mascot of the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

In Phnom Penh, a Cambodian military spokesman said last night that about 35 Cambodian troops were killed and more than 100 wounded in a series of battles over the past two days. He gave no details of guerrilla casualties.

4 Southeast Asian Countries Exempt From Cut in U.S. Aid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI)—South Vietnam and three other Southeast Asian countries are being quietly exempted from the 10 percent cut in U.S. economic aid ordered by President Nixon last month, authoritative administration officials say.

The administration has made no public announcement that economic support for Southeast Asia for the 1972 fiscal year, which began on July 1, is to remain intact. The exemption is designed to complement U.S. military assistance, has been set at \$76.5 million for South Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand during the 1972 fiscal year.

The largest part, \$565 million, is to go to South Vietnam. This is an increase of about \$168 million over economic support given Saigon in the previous fiscal year.

Such aid, designed to complement U.S. military assistance, has been set at \$76.5 million for South Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand during the 1972 fiscal year.

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Large Staff to Follow First Chinese Ambassador Since WWI Arrives in Vienna

VIENNA, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Wong Jueh-ji, China's first ambassador to Austria since World War I, set up a temporary residence today amid speculation that Peking wants to take Vienna back to the days of cold-war intrigue.

Communist China and Austria decided to establish diplomatic relations in May.

Last month, the Chinese advertised in a Vienna newspaper for "a villa with 60 rooms and a reception hall for 400 persons." The villa site has not been found, a Chinese spokesman said, so the new ambassador will start working from a temporary embassy in a Vienna suburb.

Foreign Ministry sources said that the Chinese plan to bring 30 or 40 diplomats and an embassy staff of 200 to this capital close to the borders of the Communist bloc.

Speculation in Vienna. The fact that so many Chinese will be coming touched off speculation in the press here, and in an American news magazine, that Peking wanted to turn Vienna into an espionage headquarters for Europe.

Sato Party Official Supports Peking Line on Taiwan's Role

TOKYO, Sept. 12 (UPI)—For the first time since the official of Premier Eisaku Sato's ruling Liberal-Democratic party has described the Peking government as the legitimate government of China and said that Taiwan is a part of China.

Spanish Trains Crash, 6 Dead

CORDOBA, Spain, Sept. 12 (AP)—A speeding express train ran into the back of a slow freight train northeast of here yesterday, killing at least six persons and injuring more than 25. All the victims were Spanish, officials said.

The railways board in Madrid said rescue workers believed more bodies might be trapped in the wreckage.

The crack Malaga to Madrid Talgo express traveling at 100 kilometers an hour rammed into the back of the 32-car freight train traveling at half the speed, railway officials said. The first two passenger coaches, said to be carrying about 150 persons, were telescoped, officials said.

Singapore Seizes Opium. SINGAPORE, Sept. 12 (UPI)—More than a ton of opium was found hidden today in the northern part of the city, the Singapore radio said tonight. The haul was valued at \$85,000. No arrest was made, the broadcast said.

CHUNN. Perfumes. 41 RUE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

McGovern Urges U.S. Test Viet Cong's July Peace Bid

PARIS, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Sen. McGovern, the Democratic presidential hopeful and longtime opponent of the Vietnam war, today said, "In a very real way, President Nixon holds the key to the jail cells of Hanoi."

Discussions with Viet Cong and North Vietnamese peace-talk delegates here convinced him "they meant business" in proposing to free all U.S. prisoners of war in exchange for total withdrawal of American troops and cessation of all bombing in Indochina by Dec. 31 or some fixed date soon thereafter.

In a news conference before flying to Saigon for a four-day visit, the South Dakota senator urged the Nixon administration to "test without further delay" the Viet Cong seven-point peace plan put forth on July 1.

"We can test it with a minimum of risk to ourselves," he said in summing up six "very intensive" hours of conversations Friday and yesterday with Xuan Thuy, the top Hanoi negotiator, and Dinh Ba Tri, the deputy Viet Cong delegation chief.

"I really think President Nixon can unlock the prisoners' doors," he said. "Many people were surprised. They were shocked, some of them, that the guard had died and they had not heard of it."

Mr. McGovern said he had expressed "confusion" and perhaps had "misinterpreted" this point, the "separation" has been well known for months.

A New York Times interview in Paris on July 8 with Le Duc Tho, a Hanoi Politburo member who has regularly appeared in Paris at critical times in the stalemate, clarified this point which Communist spokesmen had made previously in press briefings at the stalemated conference itself.

However, neither Viet Cong nor Hanoi delegates have been willing to provide such clarification within the formal conference—despite reiterated U.S. and South Vietnamese entreaties.

Floods in India Cover Camps of 200,000 Refugees

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12 (Reuters)—At least 30 camps housing more than 200,000 East Pakistani refugees in the Bomangra area of West Bengal are reported to be under water from flooded rivers.

Officials in the area, about 50 miles northeast of Calcutta, said the Ichamati River, swollen by heavy rains, had disrupted all communications. Road traffic was at a standstill and boats were the only means of transport.

The Bomangra area, close to the Pakistan border, has been a major crossing point for hundreds of thousands of refugees from East Pakistan throughout the last five months. One of the main roads used by the refugees is now completely flooded.

Refugee Flow From China Into Hong Kong Increases

HONG KONG, Sept. 12 (UPI)—More refugees are leaving China than at any time since 1962, when 60,000 Chinese streamed across the border into Hong Kong within a few weeks. At that time, the Chinese authorities did little to curb the flow because of internal administrative problems.

Today, the land border is tightly guarded by army and militia patrols. But about 12,500 to 15,000 Chinese fled during the first eight months of this year. Officials expect the total for the year to exceed 30,000. In recent years, the annual total has been estimated at 7,000 to 8,000.

Sato Party Official Supports Peking Line on Taiwan's Role

TOKYO, Sept. 12 (UPI)—For the first time since the official of Premier Eisaku Sato's ruling Liberal-Democratic party has described the Peking government as the legitimate government of China and said that Taiwan is a part of China.

No-Strings Aid To Pakistan Urged by Rogers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—Secretary of State William F. Rogers has asked the Senate to provide full economic assistance to Pakistan, including \$118 million for development purposes, without restrictions.

The request to the Senate Appropriations Committee sought to remove a House-imposed ban on aid to Pakistan because of a conflict in East Pakistan between the government and Bengali nationalists.

"We have urged the government of Pakistan to take every effort to create conditions that will lead to the return of the refugees and permit the resumption of an effective overall development program," he said.

East German Mission Expelled by Zambia

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 12 (Reuters)—The East German trade mission in Zambia has been closed and its members asked to leave the country, Foreign Minister Elijah Mwendwa said today.

He declined to give any reason for the move, but said he understood that the head of the four-man mission, Wolfgang Zieles, left Zambia yesterday.

Zambia, which West Germany had permitted the East German trade mission to operate here for some years.



MEDIATOR—Black Panther leader Bobby Seale arriving at Attica State Prison Saturday to try to help mediate dispute between prison officials and inmates.

N.Y. Convicts Still Holding 38 Hostages

(Continued from Page 1) He said they had not known of it. "I don't even think it sank in," he said. "Many people were quite surprised."

"They were shocked, some of them, that the guard had died and they had not heard of it."

Mr. Kunster also said the prisoners were "disgusted with the lack of food, with the lack of water, with horrible conditions in their cells, with the fact that they can't go to the bathroom except on the ground. Flies are everywhere. They are very disgusted about it."

But, Mr. Kunster said "nobody's giving ultimatums and I hope nobody will give ultimatums because ultimatums on both sides, I think, could lead to unnecessary bloodshed. At this point, nobody gave ultimatums, neither the prisoners nor the prison officials."

The 330 guards at the Green Haven state correctional facility in Stormville—which houses nearly 2,000 prisoners, second in the state only to Attica's population

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Official figures on those who report to the police or are picked up by police patrols show an increase during the warmer months.

Officials of refugee organizations say that for every one caught four or five evade detection, which means that 2,500 to 3,000 entered this British colony in August.

Envoy Jackson, Back in Britain, Is Named Knight

LONDON, Sept. 12 (UPI)—British diplomat Geoffrey Jackson returned home yesterday to freedom and a knighthood after an eight-month ordeal as a prisoner of the left-wing Tupamaro urban guerrillas in Uruguay.

Within minutes of his arrival, the government announced Queen Elizabeth would invest the 56-year-old career diplomat as a knight commander in the Order of St. Michael and St. George, an order of chivalry founded in 1818.

Mr. Jackson looked tired and pale and as if he had lost weight when he arrived at London's Gatwick Airport. His blazer and trousers hung loosely on his once-stocky frame. Speaking in a choked voice, he apologized to newsmen for the long curly hair he grew during his captivity.

"I looked like the original shaggy dog," he said. "I must go away now and get my hair cut."

"Only platitudes seem to fit—platitudes about dreams literally coming true, and after all to come back on a wonderful day like this after a period of time as ambassador when sometimes I felt more extraordinary than a plenipotentiary," he said.

Rutgers to Be Coed

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J., Sept. 12 (AP)—The Rutgers University board of governors has voted to admit women to Rutgers College, the undergraduate unit here of the state university. The college has been an all-male institution since it was founded as a private school called Queens College in 1786.

Mediator Bobby Seale Arrives at Attica Prison

Attica State Prison, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Black Panther Party leader Bobby Seale arrived at Attica State Prison Saturday to try to help mediate a dispute between prison officials and inmates.

Seale, who has been in the prison since Sept. 1, is expected to stay for several days. He is the only Black Panther Party leader to have been in the prison since its takeover by inmates in 1971.

Seale's arrival at the prison was the first step in a process that could lead to the release of the 400 inmates held there. The prison was taken over by inmates in a surprise attack on Sept. 1.

Seale is expected to meet with prison officials and inmates to discuss the conditions in the prison and the possibility of a negotiated settlement.

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WEATHER. Table with columns for city, temperature, and weather conditions. Includes cities like Albany, Anchorage, Ankara, Athens, Beirut, Belgrade, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Casablanca, Copenhagen, Cebu, Colombo, Dallas, Frankfurt, Geneva, Helsinki, Islamabad, Las Palmas, London, Lyons, Manila, Miami, Moscow, New York, Oslo, Paris, Prague, Rome, Sofia, Stockholm, Taipei, Tokyo, Vienna, Warsaw, Washington, Zurich.



Ends in Texas City Violence Slackens

By Martin Waldron
Sept. 12 (AP)—The curfew that ended the riotous night in Texas City, Tex., on Friday night, Sept. 10, was not the end of the violence. The curfew was broken by a group of about 200 youths who gathered in the city's central business district and began to throw rocks and other objects at police officers.

S. Backed Directly by F Report

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The International Monetary Fund conceded, in effect, that the world monetary system was not in good shape the recent actions of President Nixon that will probably eventually alter the system.

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Duke Ellington greeted by Russian jazz fans at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport.

Ellington in Russia—'I Love You Madly'

By Hedrick Smith
MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (NYT)—Duke Ellington flew into Moscow yesterday for the start of a five-week jazz tour of major Soviet cities.

Raphael Work Back in Italy From Boston

ROME, Sept. 12 (NYT)—The "Boston Raphael" returned to Italy yesterday, and jubilant officials called in newsmen, art experts and a television crew to display the painting.

Every House Flattened 23 Killed as Hurricane Edith Hits Nicaraguan Coast Town

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Hurricane Edith flattened the town of Cabo Gracias a Dios and killed 23 people when it cut through extreme northeastern Nicaragua, it was learned yesterday.

San Francisco To Start Busing; Boycott Possible

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12 (AP)—San Francisco will become the largest U.S. city to integrate its schools through forced busing tomorrow, and many white and Chinese parents have vowed to keep their children off the buses.

CBS President Picked From ITT

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT)—A 50-year-old lawyer and corporation executive from outside the broadcasting industry was named Friday to become president of the Columbia Broadcasting System next month, replacing Dr. Frank Stanton.

Press Hearings Set

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Senate constitutional rights subcommittee has announced plans for hearings on the relationship between the government and the press.

Nixon Approval Believed Set For Big A-Test at Amchitka

By Thomas O'Toole
GENEVA, Sept. 12 (WP)—President Nixon is understood to be ready to approve the underground test of a five-megaton atomic weapon scheduled for next month on the island of Amchitka in the Aleutian archipelago of Alaska.

Bad Weather To Cut Output Of Champagne

PARIS, Sept. 12 (Reuters)—Poor weather may have the production of champagne this year after a grape harvest well down from last year's record yield, officials said today.

Western Union Strike In N.Y., N.J. Is Over

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—The 103-day-old Western Union walkout here ended yesterday as strikers voted "overwhelmingly" to return to work at 10 p.m. tonight, said Jack Jacobson, president of Local 1177, AFL-CIO Communications Workers of America.

33 Die in Japan Slides

OWASE, Japan, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Thirty-three bodies have been recovered from ruins of more than 30 homes destroyed by landslides triggered when torrential rains battered western Japan last week, police said today.

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Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev (1894-1971)



Associated Press

1936—Starting his climb in the Communist party, Khrushchev stood close to Josef Stalin in this photo taken at a Moscow airport ceremony. Twenty years later, as premier, he turned on Stalin, denouncing him as an egomaniac, a murderer and a political blunderer.



Associated Press

With Eisenhower during 1959 visit to the U.S.



Associated Press

With Cuba's Fidel Castro at the UN in 1960.



United Press International

FORCED RETIREMENT—Khrushchev sits and reads a newspaper on a park bench in Moscow after he was ousted unexpectedly as premier of the Soviet Union.

LATE in the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 24, 1956, a short, round, round-headed, gleamingly bald, baggy-suited man stepped to the microphone at the concluding session of the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, from which all foreign delegates and reporters had been excluded.

Whiplash Candor

What some delegates may have suspected but refused to believe, Mr. Khrushchev, the first secretary (chief) of the Soviet party, laid bare with whiplash candor—that Stalin, starting with the terrible purge years of the 1930s, had brought about the deaths of thousands of innocent persons; that he had ruled the party and the country by terror and torture; that he had been pusillanimous in World War II; that he had become increasingly vainglorious to the point even of writing his own eulogiums; and that he had set up "serious obstacle(s)" in the path of Soviet social development.

Although this extraordinary speech was never printed in the Soviet press, it was circulated to an astonished public through the Communist party apparatus and marked the start of a 10-year de-Stalinization of Soviet life. The speech was widely published in the West (the U.S. State Department obtained a copy from Yugoslav sources and made it available to newspapers) and it started a chain-reaction in the reassessment of Soviet Communism.

Vast Policy Changes

Apart from presiding over the vast changes in Soviet and Communist policy that flowed from de-Stalinization (no less profound for the comparatively quiet manner in which they were carried out), Mr. Khrushchev put new emphasis on the bread-and-butter goals of Communism (and what sort of Communist society is it that has no counter-revolution, as often asked). Moreover, under the compulsions of the hydrogen bomb, he championed a policy of peaceful coexistence (symbolized in the 1963 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty) between Socialist and capitalist states, questioning the popular dictum that war between them was probably inevitable.

Personal Diplomacy

Just as he journeyed about his own country and Eastern Europe, so he traveled extensively in the world outside. As a traveling salesman for Soviet policy (and by implication for Communism) he initiated a personal diplomacy that took him to China, India, Britain, France, Switzerland, Austria and the United States. In two visits to the United States he conferred with President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1959, traveled to California, shined down in Iowa, appeared on television; and in the fall of 1960 he was there for a meeting of the UN General Assembly, at which, in a fit of pique, he brandished a shoe and banged it vigorously on his desk.



Khrushchev in Iowa during 1960 tour.

only his voracity for first-hand knowledge of people and events but also a belief that statesmen could and should deal with one another face to face. It was in that vein that he cooperated in the establishing of a "hot line" between the White House and the Kremlin in President John F. Kennedy's administration.

Cuban Gamble

Another ingredient in Mr. Khrushchev's fall was the failure of his gamble in the Cuban missile crisis of 1962 to pay off. Although he claimed at the time to have obtained what he wanted—an American pledge not to attack Cuba—many in the Kremlin believed that the affair was a first-class miscalculation.

He was damaged also by the American U-2 spyplane affair in 1960 and the subsequent breakup of a Paris summit meeting with President Eisenhower. After Mr. Khrushchev's first visit to the United States, he insisted to his colleagues that President Eisenhower was a reasonable man and that statesmen could promote international amity through personal understandings. This homespun theory, part of his impetuosity to mute the cold war, was severely strained when the U-2 was shot down over the Soviet Union and President Eisenhower took responsibility for the incident.

For a fourth time, his bumptious conduct then and on other occasions, such as the shoe-banging incident at the UN, embarrassed some of his associates, who felt that more dignity befitted the leader of a superpower. Some of them, too, had been bullied by their leader in explosions of temper and were delighted to vote his ouster.

Mao Split Noted

Mr. Khrushchev also caused alarm by the escalation of his quarrel with Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese leader. It had long been a sub-bubble of Marxist thinking that the Communist world was necessarily a single entity, since it derived from a single doctrine, and the Soviet leader's China policy seemed to many Soviet and other Communists to threaten the fraternal spirit of world Communism. His handling of the Mao

situation was cited specifically at the time of his ouster. Finally, there was Mr. Khrushchev's willfulness as well as what chey's increasing tendency to take the spotlight. His enemies accused him of both lack of foresight and budding a cult of personality. He did indeed push his plans through the Politburo and was unwilling to accept frustration of his ideas. And he did appear to be insisting on adulation.

The combination of all his shortcomings came to more than outweigh his virtues in the eyes of his colleagues, and he was pensioned off in October, 1964. But it was a measure of the changes he wrought that he was voted out of office, not shot; and that some of his key policies, such as peaceful coexistence and arms limitation and emphasis on Soviet consumer needs, were taken up by his successors, albeit in a less flamboyant fashion.

Part of Mr. Khrushchev's success as a Soviet leader was his idiosyncratic style—his easy and infectious smile that showed the marked gap between two front teeth, his thundering anger, his earthy wit, his use of Russian proverbs, his capacity for strong drink, his rapport with workers and farmers. When he talked he jabbed his chubby fingers at the chest of those listening to him, and he could say some impolitic things, as when he told Western diplomats in the Kremlin: "History is on our side—we will bury you."

Simple Maxims

He was uncomfortable with intellectual and impatient with abstract theory—both attitudes that reflected his own life—and his Marxism was once described as a set of rather simple maxims in which he believed deeply. It was as a practical man that Mr. Khrushchev rose from lowly beginnings to the top in the Communist hierarchy. He was born April 17, 1894, in the mud hut of his grandfather in Kallnova, a poor village in Kursk Province, where Great Russia borders on the Ukraine.

"My grandfather was a serf, the property of a landlord who could sell him if he wished, or trade him for a hunting dog," Mr. Khrushchev once recalled in tracing his background. "My father was a farmer," he went on, "who worked in the (coal) mines in the winter in the hope that he would some day earn enough money to buy a horse, so that he could raise enough cabbage and potatoes to feed his family."

"As for myself, I began working as soon as I could walk. I herded calves, then sheep and finally the landlord's cows, until I was 15. Then I went with my father to the coalfields of the Donbas to work in the shops and mines. I worked at a factory owned by the Germans, at coal pits owned by Frenchmen and at a chemical plant owned by Belgians. There I discovered something about capitalists. They are all alike, whatever their nationality. All they wanted from me was the most work for the least money that would keep me alive."

"So I became a Communist . . . I was not born a Communist . . . but life is a great school. It thrashes and bangs and teaches you."

Joined Party in 1918

In his brief account of his early years, Khrushchev omitted to mention that he had not joined the Bolshevik party until 1918, about a year after the outbreak of the Russian Revolution. In the Civil War, Mr. Khrushchev fought as a member of the Red Guards, working in the political department of the 9th Army in the Ukraine.

When the Civil War ended, Mr. Khrushchev went to Ruzhichko as a party organizer. His first wife, to whom he had been married in 1916, died, it is said, in the famine of 1921, but this aspect of his life was obscure. He began to climb the party ladder in earnest in 1922, when he was sent to the Don Technical College at Yuzovka to remedy his lack of formal education and to become acquainted with Marxism. At the college he was named party secretary, a post of considerable importance that he held for three years. He also remarried. His wife, Nina, who accompanied him to the United States, was a schoolteacher and is believed to have smoothed some of his rough edges.

Meteoric Rise

His rise was meteoric: After holding a series of minor posts he became second in command of the Moscow city party in 1933; its chief in 1934; a member of the party's Central Committee the same year, making him one of the hundred or so most powerful



Mr. Khrushchev and Richard Nixon, then Vice-President, meet in Moscow in 1959. The U.S. exhibition in a Soviet trade fair. The encounter was marked by a spousal and sometimes heated debate in a model kitchen on communism versus capitalism.

men in the Soviet Union; and in 1955 party leader for the entire Moscow region.

Until Stalin's death in 1953, Mr. Khrushchev lived a somewhat precarious existence, he indicated in his secret speech of 1956.

Stalin's paranoia was growing—a plot of distinguished Jewish doctors to kill Soviet leaders was concocted in his brain—and, Mr. Khrushchev suggested in his 1956 speech, even those closest to the dictator felt apprehensive for their safety. In these circumstances Stalin's death was timely. "I wept," Mr. Khrushchev later told W. Averell Harriman, the American diplomat. "After all, we were his pupils and owed him everything. Like Peter the Great, Stalin fought barbarism with barbarism, but he was a great man."

Georgi Malenkov was Stalin's immediate successor, but in the wheeling and dealing he was either forced or persuaded to drop his job as principal party secretary while retaining the Soviet premiership. This step gave Mr. Khrushchev the opening, for he took over virtual control of the party organization—machinery that he knew best of all.

Exit Malenkov

By early 1958 Mr. Khrushchev had strengthened his position sufficiently to strike down Mr. Malenkov. He accomplished this in part by getting army support for the plea that the Soviet hydrogen bomb detonated in 1953 required stronger defenses, and in the new alignment Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin was premier and Mr. Khrushchev was the party leader.

The maneuver that disposed of Mr. Malenkov (whose general policies Mr. Khrushchev was to adopt) was one step in the development of a post-Stalin consensus. Another was dismissal of Vyacheslav M. Molotov, Stalin's longtime foreign minister, which culminated in his removal from power in 1957 in the so-called "anti-party" affair.

Although Mr. Khrushchev was clearly the chief Soviet leader as of 1954, when Mr. Malenkov went into effective eclipse, his position was vastly enhanced by the "secret speech," at the party Congress in 1956. Its theme—skipped lightly over Mr. Khrushchev's own role and that of his principal associates. However, by emphasizing the corrective steps the party had taken since 1953 and was prepared to take, the speech cast Mr. Khrushchev in a favorable light: He was now to pursue a policy of fairness and strict legality.

And there was in fact a thaw. Hundreds of Stalin's victims were posthumously rehabilitated. Criticism of Stalin appeared in print. Some of the fears in Soviet life were muted. The authority of the party, as a collective group, was strengthened, and with it the principle of collegiality. And eventually, the speech contributed to the routing of Mr. Molotov and other hard-liners inside and outside the Soviet Union.

Foes Routed

Mr. Khrushchev's triumph over his foes was complete in 1957. Mr. Malenkov, Lazar Kaganovich and Mr. Molotov were ousted from the Central Committee after winning an apparent victory in

wrought tremendous there was no popular vote. His unfulfilled promise of consumer goods, his roughness of intellectuals—his 1962-63—and his attack on down defense spending him with few devoted to him. He was officially "relieved" of his posts and all but vanishing.

In December, 1970, Brown & Co. published a page book entitled "Khrushchev Remembers." The book, which was in Life magazine, purports to be his reminiscences of material emanating from sources at various times and various circumstances.

Mr. Khrushchev's treatment of his associates in the reminiscences. "The material: 'This is a fiction and I am indignant.' The statement indicates that his name had been on a Soviet radio show. Even at his death, it has been established whether it was authentic, but the expert opinion was that if not all, it was certainly authentic material."

—ALDRIN WHEAT, The New York Times

Khrushchev's Death Revealed To Russian People 2 Days

(Continued from Page 1) made circles that Mr. Brezhnev, the party general secretary, who succeeded Mr. Khrushchev as the country's top figure, decided that it would be politically embarrassing for the Kremlin to honor a man whom reference works now describe as a man given to "macro-brained" science and who acted in a "subjective" manner, whose plans for reorganization of the party machinery were poorly designed and who failed to consult with the other members of the top leadership.

The last time he was seen in Western eyes was on Sept. 13, when he and his wife, Nina, were at his polling place to cast his obligatory local candidate for the Republic Supreme Soviet. How he felt, he replied. Asked what he was doing, he said: "I'm a worker. What do you do?"

Mr. Khrushchev's death was first relayed to Western newsmen by friends of his family and confirmed informally by the Foreign Ministry in reply to queries. Friends said that Mr. Khrushchev, who had a severe condition for many years, had been in and out of hospital recently, suffering a heart attack about five days ago. He recently was feeling better, Kremlin hospital records said, but about noon on Sept. 17, he died.

His wife, Nina, and two daughters, Rada, were at his bedside, the friends said. He had lived most of his life in a flat at Fekurovo-Danilovo, a shabby village some 20 miles west of Moscow. He had a small apartment in the part of the capital he lived in for many years, in poor health, came into the city, his pension was paid by his limited and he was permitted to move elsewhere.

Some of His Words

Former Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev was known for his sharp tongue. These are some of his better known public remarks: "Whether you like it or not, history is on our side. We will bury you!"—at a Kremlin reception in November, 1964. "Someone tried to poke his snout into our affairs and we clobbered his snout—so that he now certainly knows where the border is"—at a news conference on the U-2 incident of May, 1960. "Humanity's face is more beautiful than her backside."—after viewing can-can dancers in Hollywood, September, 1958. "Those who wait for the Soviet Union to abandon Communism will wait until a shrimp learns to whistle."—to correspondents in Yugoslavia, 1963. "Stalin flagrantly flouted the Leninist principles of leadership and committed arbitrary actions and abuses of power. Stalin could look at a comrade sitting at the same table with him and say: 'Your eyes are shifting today!'"—speech to the 20th Party Congress in February, 1956. "Our ideas will capture the minds of mankind."—at a reception in Albania, April, 1957. "If you have to keep a goat in your house, you can get used to its smell and live. Let us regard imperialism as a goat and our house as the whole planet. What the devil do we need war for? It is better to live with a goat and bear its unpleasant odor. But, as the saying goes, don't let it into the kitchen garden."—speech in his birthplace in 1952. "We have beaten you to the moon, but you have beaten us in sausage-making."—in Iowa, September, 1959, after tasting his first hot dog.

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'A Tough Leader,' Harriman Says Nixon Terms Khrushchev 'Vigorous, Colorful' Figure

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (UPI)—President Nixon, in a statement released today by the White House, called Nikita Khrushchev a major world figure whom the President respected as a "vigorous and colorful advocate of his beliefs."

Presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler said:

"Nikita Khrushchev, of course, was a major world figure and his contribution to Soviet history is well known. The President is well acquainted with Mr. Khrushchev and respected him as a vigorous and colorful advocate of his beliefs."

Other American expressions of sympathy at the death of Mr. Khrushchev came from industrialists Cyrus Eaton and farmer Rowell Garst, from Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and Hubert H. Humphrey, and from former Ambassadors Averell Harriman and George F. Kennan.

Sen. Humphrey, who used to joke that Mr. Khrushchev was the only man he ever met who could out-talk him, said the former Soviet premier was "one of the most dramatic and impressive figures of world politics."

Marathon Talk

"He broke the monotony of international Communism," said Sen. Humphrey, who had a marathon, eight-hour 25-minute talk with Mr. Khrushchev in 1958. "He broke down many of the barriers which previously isolated Russians from the political and economic institutions of the West," Sen. Humphrey said.

Mr. Garst, who entertained Mr. Khrushchev at his farm near Coon Rapids, Iowa, in 1959, remembered him as a man who had a great sense of humor and did more than any Soviet leader before him to open up his country to the rest of the world.

"He was a hardy individual who liked a good joke," Mr. Garst said. "He did a great job of opening doors so that people could visit with each other that hadn't before. Stalin wasn't very communicative and didn't want people to visit Russia. Khrushchev changed that."

Sen. Kennedy, who is on a visit to Britain, said in London he was sorrowed by the news of Mr. Khrushchev's death. The senator added:

"During the fearful days of the Cuban missile crisis, when the world stood on the brink of a nuclear holocaust, Premier Khrushchev wisely chose to put the cause of peace and the fate of mankind above national interest."

Building From Which Oswald Shot Kennedy May Become Tourist Site

DALLAS (NYT)—Tourists may soon be able to peer through the window from which Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated President John F. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

Aubrey Maxine, a Nashville song promoter who owns the Texas School Book Depository, said that he planned to open the building's sixth floor as a tourist attraction.

"I am having money problems," he said. Earlier, he had said that he would not "exploit" the spot from which the shots were fired that killed Kennedy and injured John B. Connally, who was then governor of Texas.

Mr. Maxine bought the seven-story building on April 16, 1970, at an auction. He said that he planned to make the building into a museum but did not say when.

His announcement about opening the building to tourists prompted the John F. Kennedy Memorial Commission of Texas to ask the Texas Legislature to give it the power to expropriate the building and turn it into a state-operated museum and memorial.

The legislature is not scheduled to meet again until January, 1973, but a special session probably will be called early next year because of state budget problems.

Pier Angeli, 39, of Hollywood, Found Dead of Pill Overdose

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Sept. 12 (UPI)—Pier Angeli, 39, an Italian-born actress who formerly was the wife of singer Vic Damone, was found dead in her apartment Friday.

Miss Angeli's body was found by a friend, Helena Correll, who lived with her. Miss Correll said the actress had been under a physician's care for a stomach disorder.

A preliminary toxicological examination yesterday revealed that she had died of an overdose of barbiturates. Further tests were scheduled to determine if the death was accidental or a suicide, the coroner's office said.

"Soulful, Demure"

"Soulful," "demure" and "poignant" were adjectives often used by critics in describing the petite Miss Angeli's early movie portrayals.

Her second film—the 1951 production of "Teresa"—was the one that brought her recognition as an up-and-coming star. In it, she portrayed a young Italian girl who leaves her family in war-ravaged Italy to marry an American soldier, a "hero" who turns out a shifless weakling.

In the 1956 picture "Somebody Up There Likes Me," based on the life of Rocky Graziano, Miss Angeli played the wife of the boxer who fought his way from a life of crime to the world middleweight championship.

Despite the prominence she gained in "character" roles such as these, Miss Angeli also had an outgoing and litting image in other roles—an image in keeping with her sunny nature and pert disposition.

She was "discovered" in Italy by the director Leonide Moguy while still a teen-ager.

She had learned only a few words of English when she received the title role in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Teresa" the following year, 1951. That year her twin sister, Maria Fava, also began an acting career.

Miss Angeli was divorced from Vic Damone, after a stormy four-year marriage, in 1958. A bitter custody battle over their son was not settled until 1965.

In 1962 she married Armando Travajoli, an Italian handballer. They separated about two years later.



Pier Angeli

New Constitution for Egypt Approved by 99.98% of Voters

CAIRO, Sept. 12 (UPI)—A permanent constitution, prohibiting such practices as wiretapping and censorship of mail and offering guarantees of basic freedoms, has been approved overwhelmingly by Egyptian voters, Interior Minister Mamdouh Salem said today.

In a national referendum yesterday, a majority of 99.98 percent of the voters approved the constitution, Mr. Salem said.

Of 7,867,820 ballots cast, only 1,363 persons voted "no." There were 3,640 invalid ballots.

Mr. Salem said that 98.3 percent of eligible voters cast ballots.

The constitution was one of a series of measures introduced by President Anwar Sadat to reorganize the nation's political and social structures after he purged the government of his opponents in May.

Cabinet Resigns

The cabinet of Premier Mahmoud Fawzi resigned tonight. The Middle East News Agency said that President Sadat asked Mr. Fawzi to form a new government. Political sources said that Mr. Fawzi's resignation was a routine action made necessary by the adoption of the new constitution.

Mr. Sadat said that the new constitution signaled a new era of democracy for Egypt.

"No more will the pre-dawn visitors knock on citizens' doors," he said in one address in which he outlined 24 articles in the charter of 193 sections that protects the individual's rights and property.

He accused his opponents, who are now on trial on conspiracy charges, of liberally using such methods as mail censorship and wiretapping.

Citizens now have the right to meet and discuss things privately "within the limits of the law" and their homes are free from search except by authorities with a special court order.

Bonn Cool to Finnish Move To Recognize 2 Germanys

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Sept. 12—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik policy toward the East-backed yesterday.

It was already bogged down in a new and complicated wrangle with the East Germans when, on Friday, the Finnish government announced that it would recognize the two Germanys.

It proposed the simultaneous raising of the two German trade representations to full embassies, with full diplomatic recognition of both. Finland would then be the first country in Western Europe to recognize East Germany.

The Finns, according to diplomatic sources in Helsinki, took the initiative after the signing a week ago of the Big Four agreement in Berlin.

Sharp Reaction in Bonn

The West German Foreign Office reacted sharply yesterday to the Finnish step. It noted that the Finns had based their proposal on an improvement in the European political atmosphere.

"The process mentioned by the Finnish government has not, however, gone so far that an unequivocal positive judgment of the future developments is warranted," the Foreign Office said.

"Rather, we stand only at the beginning of this process, and there are still difficult negotiations ahead in the case of the Berlin regulations," it continued.

"Just at this time all should be avoided which could influence the efforts of those involved."

Bonn said it would examine the Finnish initiative carefully and would discuss it with the three Western allies, since it involves the powers responsible for Germany as a whole.

But the West German statement made it clear that the government strongly disapproves of the Finnish initiative. In this, it has the backing of the other Nordic states, which have agreed not to muddy the waters until the Berlin negotiations are ended.

The Finns have their own concerns, however, and one of them

West Won't Intervene in Rift on Berlin

'No Crisis,' U.S. Ambassador Says

BONN, Sept. 12 (AP)—U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Rush said yesterday that the Western signatories of the four-power Berlin agreement will not intervene in smoothing over a dispute between West and East Germany over follow-up negotiations.

"I am sure the problem will be worked out in a satisfactory way. There is no crisis," he said.

The second round of the Inter-German talks, on transit traffic between West Germany and Berlin as well as visits between the divided city's two halves, ended abruptly Thursday. The West German government said the reason was that East Germany agreed German translation of the official English, Russian and French texts as a negotiating basis.

Mr. Rush said yesterday that he insisted before signing the American-Russian-British-French accord last week that the two Germanys prepare a mutually agreed German text first.

"There was such a text," he said. "I would not have signed if there had not been. But after the agreement was signed, it turned out (the East German official newspaper) Neues Deutschland came out with a different text."

West German government spokesman Conrad Ahlers said Friday that Bonn's chief negotiator, State Secretary Egon Bahr, will insist on using the mutually approved version when he meets his East German counterpart, Michael Kohl, again in East Berlin Tuesday.

Soviet Allies in East Europe Remain Silent on Khrushchev

VIENNA, Sept. 12 (UPI)—The Soviet Union's Eastern European allies maintained official silence throughout the weekend on the death of Nikita Khrushchev, to whom they had paid one time paid obeisance.

The only exceptions were brief reports on Hungarian television and the Polish radio, each of ten merely quoting Western news sources. This may well have been a single slip of the tongue acting in the two countries whose ruling Communist regimes owe their survival to Mr. Khrushchev's aid in crushing the anti-Communist uprising in the countries during the peak of his power in 1956.

The more obvious exception to this grim rule of silence in the Communist world—and the more understandable also—was the coverage in Yugoslavia. For it

Arab League Confers, Adds 2 Members

CAIRO, Sept. 12 (UPI)—The Arab League, strengthened by two more members, conferred today on inter-Arab differences and reviewed the Middle East crisis.

Foreign ministers and deputy ministers held a final four-hour meeting tonight but the discussions will be continued by Arab ambassadors in Cairo, the Middle East News Agency said.

The league voted yesterday to admit the new independent gulf states of Bahrain and Qatar, bringing membership to 16. The news agency said that members discussed but took no action on an application from a third gulf state, Oman.

Conference sources said that the league was attempting to resolve domestic difficulties in Oman before admitting it.

Session Opens Next Week

In the talks, the major topic was coordination of policy against Israel at the United Nations General Assembly session opening Sept. 21.

Secretary-General Abdel Khalek Hassouna told the delegates yesterday that splits within Arab ranks last year had harmed their cause at the UN. He appealed for closed ranks this year. Political observers, however, said that the members would be even more divided this year.

Among the new issues are the Moroccan-Libyan split over Libya's announced support for an abortive coup in Morocco earlier this year and the Sudanese-Iraqi split over Iraq's role in a coup against the Khartoum regime.

The only public sign of progress came in a statement by the Saudi Arabian minister for foreign affairs, Omar Sakkaf.

He said a three-postponed conference to arrange peace between Jordan and Palestinian guerrillas had been rescheduled for Wednesday in the Saudi capital of Jeddah.

Rome U.S. Daily Sold; Gen. Smith Is New Publisher

ROME, Sept. 12 (NYT)—The Daily American of Rome, Italy's only English-language newspaper, announced today that its publisher, Robert H. Cunningham, had sold the paper to an international group.

The new owners were said to include Mark Antinucci, an American businessman and investment counselor in Rome; Michele Sindona, an Italian financier with far-reaching international interests and Vatican connections; and Maj. Gen. Sory Smith, USAF (ret.), a former chief of the U.S. Military Assistance Advisory Group in Italy.

Gen. Smith will be the new publisher and Mr. Sindona will be chairman and president of the company operating the newspaper and a printing plant here.

Mr. Antinucci said that the Daily American would be expanded and improved with the addition of a full business section and more staff-produced news stories and features.

Douglas Fleming will continue as the newspaper's editor. The paper is now in its 28th year of publication.

Russia's Luna-18 Hits Moon But Landing Is 'Unlucky'

MOSCOW, Sept. 12 (UPI)—The unmanned Luna-18 spacecraft vanished into a vast moon mountain range yesterday—presumably wrecked in some rocky trap—in what the Soviets called an "unlucky" landing.

Measurements showed that the moon-landing of Luna-18 in these difficult (mountain) topographical conditions was unlucky," Tass said.

As usual, the official Soviet reports did not spell out clearly what had gone awry with the nine-day-old mission.

But Western space observers said the wording suggested that the Soviets may have aimed it for the rugged Apollonius Mountains, where it landed and was lost, in a bid to dig up and bring back some ancient moon soil of the type America's Apollo-15 secured.

This interpretation, if correct, would mean that the craft did not crash out of control but rather landed in the general target area and tumbled out of control on touchdown. Unlike the piloted U.S. moon-landers, the automatic Soviet craft lacked the fine-manuvering advantage of piloting with direct sight.

Luna-18 entered moon orbit last Tuesday, and Tass said it made 54 revolutions. The craft had 85 communication sessions with earth controllers before the end. Tass said it conveyed "new experimental data on the work of the station and its on-board systems."

The loss of Luna-18 marked the third ill-fated mission in recent Soviet space efforts. All three cosmonauts aboard the Soyuz-11 earth orbiting craft died June 30 of what the Soviets described as the effects of sudden cabin depressurization during descent.

In April, the three-man Soyuz-10 returned to earth after only two days in orbit and only linkup with the Salyut orbiting

U.S. Governors In Puerto Rico, Get Protest

SAN JUAN, P. R., Sept. 12 (Reuters)—Thousands of demonstrators demanding independence for Puerto Rico marched on a meeting of U.S. governors here today.

As they moved through the city streets, shouting slogans such as "Yanks go home," more than 2,000 policemen guarded the two hotels where Vice-President Spiro Agnew and 47 of the 50 U.S. governors are staying.

They had been warned to expect a noisy welcome as they began the 63rd annual national four-day governors' conference today.

The protest is over Puerto Rico's current status as a Commonwealth closely tied to the United States. It drew one of the biggest political demonstrations seen here in recent years.

Today's governors' conference program consisted mainly of preliminary activities, such as registration and organizational meetings. Business sessions start tomorrow, when Mr. Agnew will make an address.

Last UN Truce Aide In Israel to Retire

JERUSALEM, Sept. 12 (AP)—The only remaining member of the UN truce mission in Palestine, Albert Grand of France, is retiring shortly after 21 years of service here. It was announced today.

Mr. Grand came here in 1949 with the staff of UN Mediator Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden. Previously, he served in Korea and mainland China.

After Count Bernadotte was assassinated in Jerusalem, Mr. Grand stayed on as spokesman of the UN Truce Supervision Organization.

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The Khrushchev Era

It lasted little more than a decade—from Stalin's death in 1953 to his deposition in 1964—but the era of Nikita Khrushchev was critical for the Soviet Union and the world. There were other statesmen of stature and repute in his day—Eisenhower and Kennedy in the United States, Eden and Macmillan in Britain, De Gaulle in France, Mao in China. But the Khrushchev color and flamboyance, his crude panache, his occasional recklessness combined with fundamental shrewdness, made the decade peculiarly his own.

Nikita Khrushchev took the Soviet Union out of the dark night of Stalinism, out of that pervasive fear which made the Kremlin a symbol of terror for the Russian people and all their neighbors. He broke a long tradition in his country of eliminating political rivals with the bullet, and an almost equally strong tradition which judged all nations by their ideological purity—as determined by Josef Stalin. In a land that had long sacrificed bread to arms and factories, he paid more attention to bread.

His failures were numerous, and some of his ventures were dangerous in his own time and still carry a threat: He injected Soviet power into Cuba and evoked the missile crisis; he extended that power to the Middle East, with ultimate results that have not yet been made manifest; he exacerbated relations with China, and the end of that drama is not in sight. Much of this turmoil

may be attributed to the defects of the Khrushchev qualities.

Yet Stalin's rigidity would not have tolerated a Naasser as ally. Geared to the tank columns and swarming infantry of his great patriotic war he would not have vaulted to the stars, like Khrushchev's cosmonauts, or leaped the Atlantic with missiles. Neither could Stalin grasp the total threat of nuclear destruction involved in his own rejection of any curb on the Soviet Union's nuclear development; neither could Stalin conceive of "peaceful coexistence"—that phrase which Khrushchev took from Chou En-lai and Nehru.

That Khrushchev died a "nonperson," his passing marked initially by an atmosphere of punctured secrecy that paid no honor to him, or to the government that succeeded him, indicates that the Byzantine thinking of the Kremlin has not altered completely since Stalin's day. That he died in bed, seven years after his fall from power, shows that it has altered considerably. And if a Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean and Middle East on the brink of war may be considered part of his legacy, so are the Berlin agreement, the SALT talks, the prospect of a European security treaty.

For good or ill, Nikita Khrushchev, with his peasant cunning and his extravagant gestures, forcibly propelled the Soviet Union into the real world of the last half of the 20th century. And on balance, the world must find more good than ill in his highly flavored reign.

Avoiding a Fiasco

The cabinet-level conference between the United States and Japan engendered angry argument and wound up with both governments still far apart on their trade and monetary disputes.

The Nixon administration is convinced that it can compel Premier Sato's government to revalue the yen enough to wipe out Japan's trade surplus with the United States—on pain of being excluded from the American market by tariff walls, quotas and other barriers to trade.

Japan is refusing to submit to this extreme American pressure. The Sato government has suffered heavy political damage at home as a result of Mr. Nixon's two policy "bombshells"—his planned visit to Communist China and his new economic policy, particularly the floating of the dollar and the imposition of a 10 percent surcharge on imports.

The Tokyo regime, which cannot let itself appear a weak American vassal, is hitting back as best it can, even refusing to commit itself at this time to give all-out support to the United States effort to preserve Nationalist China's membership in the United Nations.

It is not too late to prevent this dangerous turn in Japanese-American relations from escalating into a full-scale political and economic fiasco. But to do so will require greater flexibility and realism than have yet been present in either Washington or Tokyo.

The Japanese government must recognize that a lasting improvement in its trade relations with the United States requires a further upward valuation of the yen. The recent decision of Tokyo to float the yen was

a move in this direction, but Washington's unwillingness to indicate when and under what conditions it would abolish the 10 percent import surcharge has apparently caused Japan to tie additional changes in the value of the yen to the multilateral negotiations with Europe. Japan has also moved some distance toward trade liberalization, but not enough.

Part of the trouble is a growing suspicion—not only in Tokyo but throughout the world—that the Nixon administration is little interested in returning to liberal trade principles, despite the President's rhetorical tributes to those principles.

The time has come for Mr. Nixon to clarify his intentions on trade policy. The 10 percent surcharge has served as a lever to start movement toward a needed realignment of exchange rates and a major reform of the international monetary system. But any hint of American intention to freeze in the import surcharge and the discriminatory features of the proposed 10 percent investment tax credit will push other nations to a conviction that the real Nixon doctrine in the economic area is protectionism—a conviction that would bring worldwide retaliation.

An opportunity to begin reversing the perilous Japanese-American estrangement will present itself in Mr. Nixon's meeting with Emperor Hirohito in Alaska later this month. On an even broader scale, movement toward a resolution of the overall economic impasse should be initiated by the United States at the meeting of the Group of Ten industrial nations in London this week.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Crisis as Usual

Who would think that the world is still in the throes of its biggest financial crisis since the second World War? Not the Group of Ten—the rich nations' economic club—to judge by the outcome of their meeting in Paris last weekend and by the prospects for their gathering in London next week.

The divisions between the Western nations over the future of the world's trading and monetary arrangements is not a matter of mere textbook concern. Unless agreement is reached—and soon—the danger is that each national government will attempt a partial, necessarily nationalist, solution on its own. This would mean retreat into a world of mutually hostile and economically protectionist trade blocs.

—From the Guardian (London).

Isolating South Africa

The cancellation of the South African cricket tour of Australia had surely become inevitable. The difficulties experienced by the South African rugby team in Australia this summer made it hard enough to complete that tour, and it is obviously much easier to disrupt a cricket match. Even if it had proved physically possible to play for any length of time, the strain on the players

would have been such as to make the tour a cricketer's farce. There is indeed a remarkable parallel between the experience of South African sportsmen in Britain in 1970 and in Australia this year. The demonstrations against the Springboks rugby team in Britain last year were so sustained as to force the reluctant conclusion that the cricket tour, which was due to follow within a matter of months, was simply not a practical proposition. Now in Australia the ordeal of the rugby players has prevented the cricketers following in their wake. The effect is to intensify the isolation of South African sportsmen from international competition. The South African cricket team—which happens ironically to be probably the finest the country has ever produced—is unable to play any side worthy of its mettle. In other sports as well, the doors are being shut against South Africa.

—From the Times (London).

Ruling Ulster

We are clearly heading for a situation in which the campaign of violence by the IRA Provisionals will provoke a countercampaign of illegal violence from the Protestants. If we reach that situation, there would be no alternative but direct rule from Westminster.

—From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 13, 1896

LONDON—After more than a fortnight's rest, Big Ben began to toll out the hours once more for the city from the huge clock tower at Westminster at six o'clock last night. The long holiday and some keen and loving attentions that he has received from the city's clock doctors seem to have definitely benefited the old fellow, and his boom, according to the "Star," is even more sonorous than before.

Fifty Years Ago

September 13, 1921

SAN FRANCISCO—Charged with first degree murder, Roscoe "Pat" Aronoff, the cinema star, spent last night in a bare cell at the police station. Although his friends pleaded for permission to give bail for him, California law does not permit bail on a murder charge. "Pat" is charged with the murder of Miss Virginia Happer, whose death occurred after a party held in Aronoff's rooms at the St. Francis Hotel.



'You Mean After November 13th I Come Down Into the Fridge?'

Master of Theatrics But a Sober Realist

By Chambers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—On the evening of Sept. 12, 1956, I went up to the head table to ask Nikita Khrushchev for his autograph. It was at the Los Angeles World Affairs Council dinner for the Soviet premier, and his ambassador, Mikhail Spilkin (Mike) Menashkov, did the interpreting. Nikita G. Sergeevich turned over the dinner invitation card I had proffered for his signature. "It's not a blank check," I said, "you don't have to worry." "Quick as ever he replied, 'I'm not worrying; I have nothing for a poor man.' He scribbled his signature on the back of the card.

A few minutes later, Khrushchev's marginal nature produced a quite different result. Los Angeles Mayor Norris Poulson stood up to publicly shade Khrushchev for his earlier statement that we will bury you. Khrushchev reacted with rage. He already had explained that remark, he said, and it referred to economic competition, not to a military strike. "I am deeply concerned over these conscious distortions of my thoughts," he shouted at the stunned audience. "I've never mentioned any rockets."

"Let's not try to bury one another," Khrushchev declared. "We are the two most powerful nations and the consequences of a play on words can be too sad for our peoples. Our rockets are on the assembly line. I have come with serious intentions and you try to reduce the matter to simply a joke. If you want to compete in a cold war, go ahead, but think what it means with modern weapons."

Furious Attack

Khrushchev worked himself into a fury. It had taken him 15 hours to fly to America, he said, but it would take "seven less" to return. He turned on Poulson, shouting again: "I trust that even the mayor reads the press. In my country the chairman of the city council reads the press or he isn't elected the next time he runs. If you want to insist on this cold war line, then there can be no thought of disarmament."

The dinner ended in a shambles. Ambassador Llewellyn E. Thompson, back from Moscow for Khrushchev's American tour, thought he might very well head for home the next day. Khrushchev was out of spirits over the refusal of the Americans to let him visit Disneyland.

Next morning, Khrushchev was glowing as we boarded the special train for San Francisco. But the friendly crowd at Sausalito Bay warmed him up. During an incredible roving press conference he held as he walked through the press cars (into each one of which every one of the hundreds of newsmen and cameramen tried to jam lest they miss something), Khrushchev was back to his old self.

"The people are wonderful," he told us. "The people want peace. There must be peace in the whole world." After the crowd at the San Luis Obispo stop, he was on top again but still needing about Disneyland. "I'm especially glad that the house arrest I was placed under has been lifted" and "they allowed me to approach the people and to look them in the eye."

"A political leader," he said. "My strength is my tie with the people. To lose the tie is to lose all influence."

Extraordinary Leader

A most extraordinary political leader he was, indeed one of the most amazing and unusual of this turbulent century. He had been invited to America by President Eisenhower as a way out of an impasse over Berlin, and he was all eyes and ears to see and know about this epitome of capitalism.

Letters

James Reston

Now that he must be nearing the end of his several months' fact-finding expedition—one could term it diplomatic mission—James Reston should be complimented on having given a new dimension to journalism, not only by his brilliant reporting and sharp interpretations, but for his consistency in both.

Journalists everywhere will share a twinge of jealousy which stems from admiration for the fine work of a colleague. But all will agree that Mr. Reston has succeeded in raising the standard of reporting to an all-time high.

FREDERICK SANDS, LAWRENCE.

Behavior Control

If I am incapable of controlling my own behavior through free

will because my behavior is inevitable product of external forces, as Harvard psychologist B. F. Skinner argues (9/6), just what advantage do I see in my being controlled by someone who (by his own admission) is incapable of controlling his own behavior?

This is only a small part of Mr. Skinner's case against his basic premise to the 49 controllers. Like all others he has forgotten to control himself. His own behavior hence all of his ideas—no wise he no more than a controlled product of external vicarious influences.

Therefore, the slightest claim for these ideas to be of objective truth would once fraudulent and self-serving.

MICHAEL C. MILLER, Saltzman, W. Chesapeake.

Herald Tribune

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Handwritten signature or mark in the bottom left corner.

Tokyo and Washington: It Now

Byonara?

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 (AP)—When Secretary of State...

The 'Nixon Shock'

poor-looking in the wake of President Nixon's July announcement...



Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda fought stubbornly at a Washington meeting last week to minimize the threatened reduction of Japanese automobile, television, textile and other exports to the United States as a result of President Nixon's new economic policy.

U.S. Sets a High Price on Monetary Stability

By Robert Kleiman

NEW YORK (NYT)—President Nixon's Hertz-Avis approach to the world economy...

Spur to Depression

The danger in such a course is a resumption of the trade and monetary warfare of the 1930s...

Difficult Politically

Moreover, upward revaluation is a deflationary step that is politically difficult to take...

In the Best of All Soviet Worlds, the Future Of Siberia Would Be Hundreds of Bratsks...

"Russia, your maternal image Has been revealed to me in Bratsk..."

By Robert G. Kaiser

BRATSK (WP)—This, the Soviet version of the new Jerusalem, the future as it ought to be, here today...



Mr. Gusevich is a bright-eyed, curly-haired man with a barrel chest, the result of his weight lifting...

The party was based on smoked fish, cucumbers, vodka, tomatoes, canned peas, vodka, a delicious home-made cake, Soviet champagne and vodka...

Workers like these are the key to the future development of Siberia. More Marchuks will be needed to pioneer new cities and projects...

Soon Mr. Marchuk's famous guitar appeared. Songs of all kinds and in all kinds of languages followed.

THE LONG WEEKENDS CRUISE TO NEW YORK FROM APRIL 30. Every week till early November those great European pleasure islands Le France and QE2...

AAA TOURS TICKETS. CARS TOURS TICKETS. The two best ways home. One leaves every week.

Loudest Voice

Fukuda made a point of being heard at both news conferences...

His step-sister, the Japanese ambassador to the United States...

AUTO MARKET. ALL NEW CARS TAX-FREE SALES. WHY PAY MORE. TRANSOL CAR SALES. TAX FREE CARS. CARS TOURS TICKETS.

Eurobonds

Euro-Commercial Paper May Give Quiet Primary Market a Boost

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ)—The reintroduction last week of Euro-commercial paper (ECP), a type of financing that first appeared a year ago, may be significant to a currently quiet primary Eurobond market.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg, which brought out the first three ECP issues in 1970, said Thursday that Homeyell Inc. plans a \$5 million ECP issue.

ECP are based on promissory notes with a duration of three to six months. They carry interest rates aligned to those of the Eurodollar market.

Most traders, particularly those involved in the large U.S. commercial paper market, are studying the potential of the ECP market even though issuing managers' commissions are lower than for a straight Eurodollar or Eurobond loan.

Goldman, Sachs and Co. plans to make a formal announcement of an ECP issue early next month. Lehman Brothers is also believed considering entering the market.

Reintroduction of the ECP comes at a time when new issue activity is at a very low ebb because of the uncertainty surrounding the dollar and the possibility of new exchange rates.

Activity in ECP issues, particularly for U.S. borrowers, was delayed initially because the Bank of England refused permission to a large U.S. bank early in 1970 to make such an issue because it felt market conditions were "inappropriate."

Shortly after Schroder Wagg made its trouble issue for \$15 million, the United States Department of Commerce changed its regulations on overseas loans for U.S. corporations.

ECP advocates note that ECP issues can offer higher rates of interest than certificates of deposit and be bought by American national outside the United States even though they are subject to interest-equalization tax.

Despite the renewed interest in this type of financing, some dealers have doubts about ECP issues.

The manager of a large U.S. trading house said he didn't believe that such issues were financially advantageous to corporate borrowers.

Another trader said that the cost of a large ECP issue, one for \$50 million or more, might be higher than the cost of a normal domestic bank loan.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Table with 3 columns: Latest Week, Prior Week, 1970. Rows include Commodity Index, Currency in circulation, Total loans, Steel prod (tons), Auto production, Daily oil prod (bbls), Freight car loadings, Elec Pow. kw-hr., Business failures.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

Table with 3 columns: August, Prior Month, 1970. Rows include Employed, Unemployed, Industrial production, Personal income, Money supply, Consumer price index, Construction contracts, Mfrs. inventories, Exports, Imports.

*000 omitted figures subject to revision by source. Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100 and the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce.

Some traders believe that for a \$50 million issue bank back-up lines of credit would be needed to provide support when market conditions might make a renewal (roll-over) operation financially impossible.

In the secondary market last week conditions were good. In the convertible sector the market was firm with retail buying noted during the earlier part of the week.

In the straight sector dealers reported firm conditions with some professional short covering and investor buying.

Profit-Taking, Wariness Over Next Nixon Move Pushes N.Y. Stock and Bond Prices Into a Slide

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT)—The financial markets extended their buoyant "Nixon rally" early last week—the exuberant response to the administration's new economic program proclaimed so dramatically Aug. 15. But, toward the weekend, the markets turned gingerly downward in a display of wariness over the possible outlines of the program's second phase starting in mid-November.

Some of the recent restraint in both the stock and bond markets was also obviously a result of profit-taking after the sharp upswing in prices that greeted the hold initiatives in Washington.

The stock market closed narrowly mixed with small averages, while the bond market's drive toward higher prices and lower interest rates halted as investors lost their enthusiasm after the last four weeks' substantial decrease in yields.

Moreover, investors were hardly impressed with the President's pep talk to Congress on Thursday in which he sought bipartisan support for his economic legislation.

But the financial and business community did applaud the part of the President's address in which he promised that the system of wage and price stabilization to be invoked following expiration of the freeze on Nov. 13 would be temporary.

At the same time, Secretary of State William P. Rogers was telling a joint United States-Japan cabinet meeting that while

the 10 percent surcharge mandated on foreign goods shipped here was temporary, "its removal must await a satisfactory settlement with our trading partners."

The President's early assurance that the freeze will not be extended was somewhat surprising, inasmuch as it is realized that the construction and success of an effective post-freeze plan will obviously hinge on responsible fiscal and monetary actions in the meantime.

The greatest danger is that Congress, in trying to redress some patent inequities in the

Nixon program, may become a liberal in an economic sense, certainly a need to grow or tax benefits to the especially to low-income earners, but caution ought exercised that no amount of tax economic spending increases are sufficient.

Meanwhile, apart from the obligatory jubilation of the financial markets and the upward adjustment of some leading currencies, there have been limited effects so far from President's new economic program, but it is generally that it is too early to many concrete results.

The stock market closed on Monday with a slight gain, but small changes in all the averages in heavier trading.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (NYT)—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-counter market rose slightly last week although profit-taking in the last two days of trading erased some of the earlier gains.

The profit-taking began mostly on Thursday following President Nixon's speech to Congress in which he said the wage-price freeze will end Nov. 13 but avoided details of what comes next on when to expect after the economic controls are lifted.

The gains earlier in the week were attributed to a statement by the White House after the close of the market on Sept. 3 that Mr. Nixon opposed the imposition of an excess profits tax.

Volume in both markets rose despite the shortened four-day trading week because of the Labor Day holiday. On the Amex, turnover climbed to 16,585,115 shares from 15,628,020 shares in the preceding week. The exchange's price index finished on Friday at 25.66, up 0.15 on the week.

The NASDAQ industrial price index for the Over-the-Counter market rose 0.66 point to 112.23.

The stock market closed on Monday with a slight gain, but small changes in all the averages in heavier trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended at 271.10, up 1.75 points from 269.35 on Thursday. Standard & Poor's stock index slipped 0.27 to 911.00.

The NASDAQ industrial price index for the Over-the-Counter market rose 0.66 point to 112.23.

Over-Counter Market

Table listing various over-the-counter stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change.

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Table of bond sales with columns for High, Low, Last, and Net change. Includes various corporate and government bonds.

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Advertisement for International Bank & Trust Limited, Nassau, Bahamas. Features text: 'Why is \$3,100,000 now deposited in the Bahamas by people like you?' and 'A 10% interest rate, highest tax-free income of any major safe banking country...'.

Table of foreign bonds with columns for High, Low, Last, and Net change. Includes various international securities.

Table of market averages for various stock indices, including Dow Jones, S&P 500, and others.

Table of American Exchange market averages, including various stock indices and volume data.



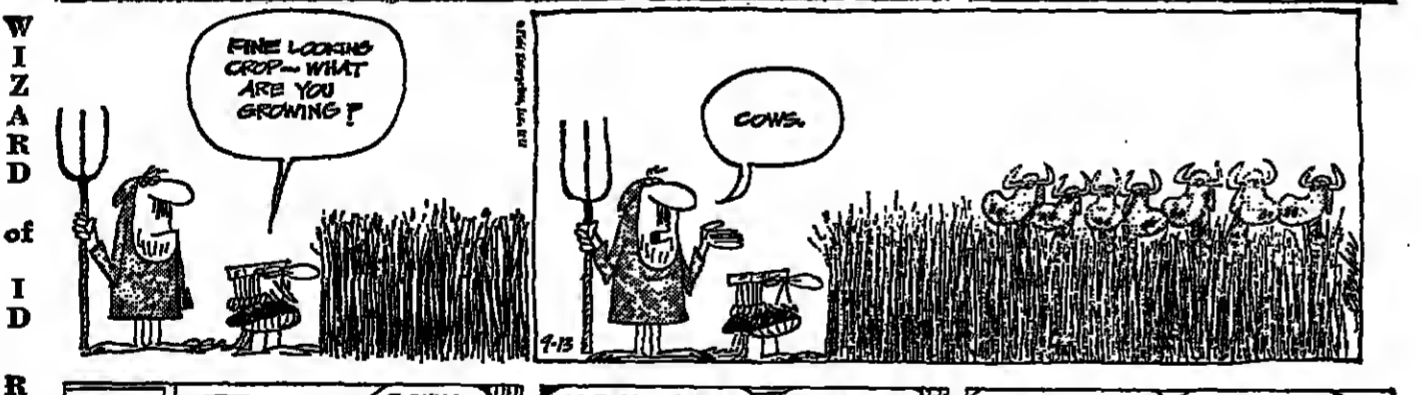
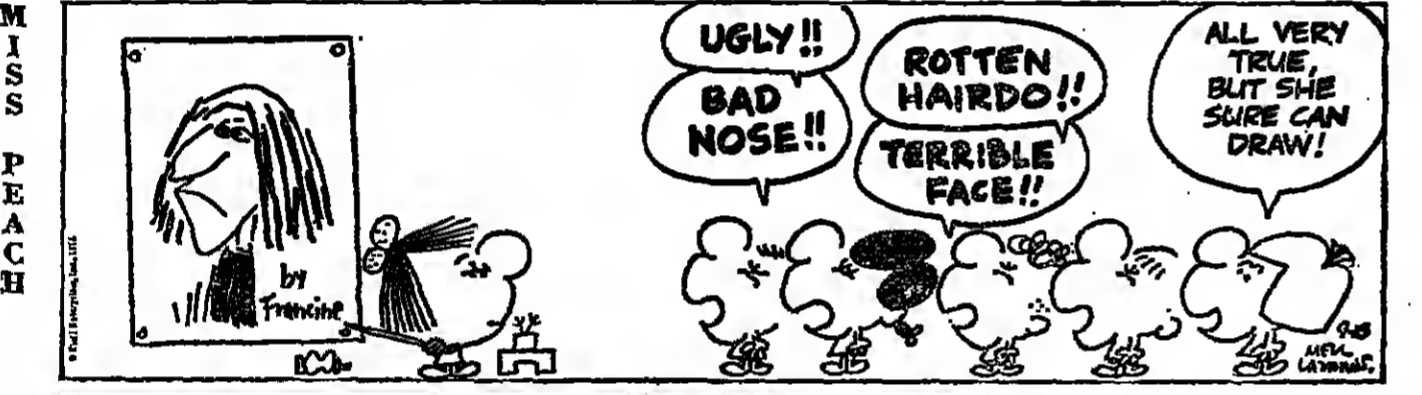
Text advertisement for International Bank & Trust Limited, Nassau, Bahamas, stating: 'If you do business around the world, don't miss the boat. If you do business overseas, you'll find us almost anywhere you go...'.

Table of insurance stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and Net change. Lists various insurance companies.

Table of Treasury Bills with columns for Due date, Bid, Ask, and Yield. Lists various government securities.

Table of international bonds with columns for Units of Account and Deutsche Marks. Lists various international securities.

Advertisement for Marine Midland Bank, New York. Features text: 'MARINE MIDLAND BANK NEW YORK' and 'Present International Offices: LONDON BRANCH: 5 Lombury, E. C. 2...'.



BRIDGE section with a game board and text.



JUMBLE section with a cartoon and word puzzle.

BOOKS section header.

Reviews of books: 'LIEUTENANT CALLEY His Own Story' and 'THE COURT-MARTIAL OF LT. CALLEY'.

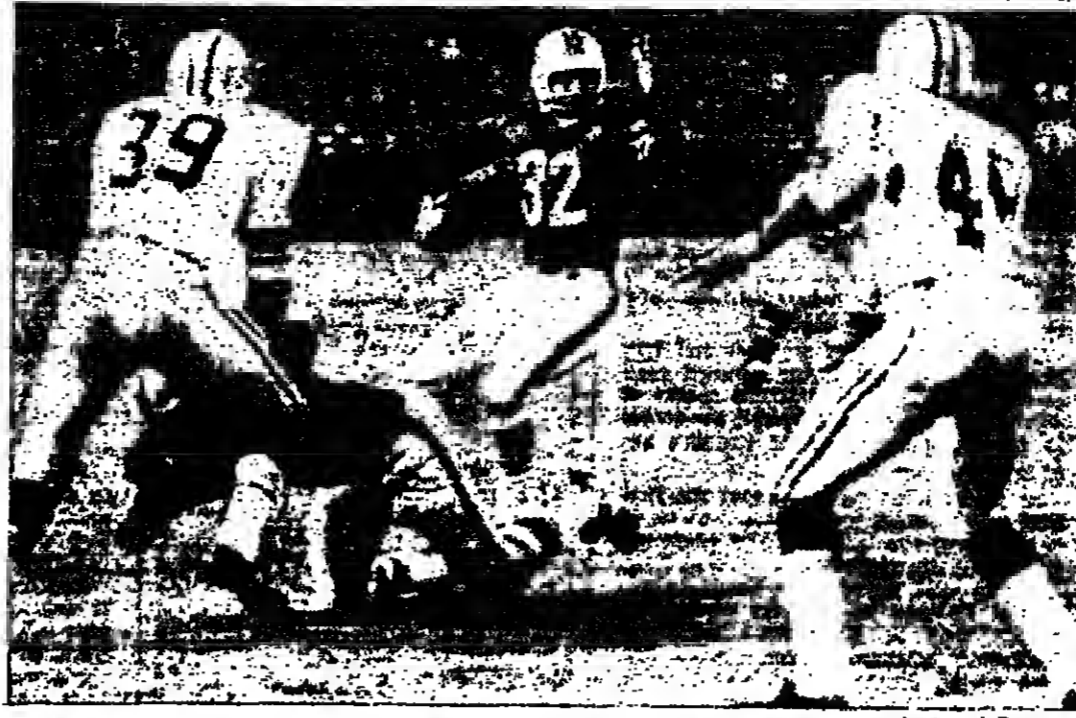
CROSSWORD section with a grid and clues.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom left.

As College Football Opens Season

Alabama Upsets USC to Give Coach Bryant 200th Victory

ANN ARBOR, Sept. 12 (AP)—Bear Bryant's 200th coaching victory was one of the sweetest. His Alabama team...



AWAY FROM THE PACK—O.J. Simpson of the Buffalo Bills stops and prepares to change directions in game against Green Bay Packers won, 20-14.

Dodgers Win, Trail by 3 Giants Win to End Losing Streak at 7...

ATLANTA, Sept. 12 (AP)—The San Francisco Giants snapped a seven-game losing streak today as Tito Fuentes and Bobby Bonds belted first-inning home runs to help down the Atlanta Braves, 6-1.

U.S. Open Tennis Postponed 2d Straight Day Due to Rain

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 12 (Reuters)—Rain forced postponement of the U.S. Open tennis championships for the second consecutive day today.

S. Swimmers Establish More Records in Russia

The two records on the final day of the U.S. swimming world championships for the three-day meet, in which they completely dominated the Soviet Union...

got Pilots Wins Wood St. Leger

CASTLETON, England, Sept. 12 (AP)—Lester Piggott rode a work in Woods to a neck victory as he won the \$120,725 St. Leger...

College Football Results

Table listing college football results for Friday, September 12, 1971. Columns include conference names (East, Midwest, South, Southwest, West) and game results with scores.

Blanda's Exhibition Beats Colts

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 12 (AP)—Revenge and the oldest pro, George Blanda, pushed the Oakland Raiders to a 24-3 victory over the Super Bowl champion Baltimore Colts...

Coody's 68 Leads Nicklaus By 3 in Golf World Series

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 12 (NYT)—Charles Coody, the Masters champion but a newcomer to the World Series of Golf, scored a 68 yesterday and led Jack Nicklaus by three strokes.

The Scoreboard

Table showing scores for various sports events including American League, National League, and other leagues. Columns include team names and scores.

Austrian Killed in Auto Race

IMOLA, Italy, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Klaus Rieloch of Austria died of a fractured skull today after his car crashed into a wall and exploded in flames during the 23rd lap of the Imola 500-kilometer auto race.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Table listing line scores for Friday and Saturday games across various leagues. Columns include league names and game results.

Major League Standings

Table showing major league standings for the American League and National League. Columns include league names, division names, and team rankings.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Table listing line scores for Friday and Saturday games across various leagues. Columns include league names and game results.

After Aaron Helps Trim Their Margin

ATLANTA, Sept. 12 (UPI)—Honk Aaron again ruled the Giants. He hit his 41st home run of the season in the first inning...

Saturday

Paul Popovich hit his first career grand slam home run to help the Chicago Cubs and Jim Freguzzo shut out St. Louis, 7-0.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Table listing line scores for Friday and Saturday games across various leagues. Columns include league names and game results.

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Observer

Upspeak's Rise, Fall

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—For months President Nixon has been urging his countrymen to moderate their criticism of the country's flaws by matching the harsh word with a pat on the national back. "As we correct what is wrong in this nation, let us always speak up for what is right about America," he had been urging everyone, including the Congress.



Baker

By autumn of that year his 1500 campaign began to bear fruit. George Wallace was the first to take up the challenge when, after denouncing America's courts as contemptible one evening in Alabama, he closed with a fiery paean to root beer.

With eyes flashing fire and chin beligerently thrust this way and that, the governor told a wildly cheering audience that all the things that were right about America—root beer was the rightest thing there was.

Three nights later, tough, grizzled, cigar-chewing George Meany, who had asked the networks for thirty minutes of prime time, told an audience of 75 million that labor had been too long remis in not speaking up for hot buttered popcorn.

While America's Republican economists were a disaster, he said, it had to be admitted that her hot buttered popcorn was absolutely right, particularly in so excessively long movie of the sort there seemed to be more and more of at that time.

Mr. Meany's TV address to the nation occurred on a Friday, and his historical sketch of the development of the push-button melon-butter dispenser, which made it possible to deliver the real thing in the theater lobby, was the most gripping event seen on Friday night television in a decade.

Meany's "upspeak"—as the press with its lust for neological obscenities, called it—was an im-

Convict's Poetry Cited

ROME, Sept. 12 (AP)—Alfredo Bonazzi, serving a life term for a murder in Milan in 1960, has won another nationwide poetry competition prize, his fourth in two years. His latest work, "Blue Life Term," was given first prize yesterday by judges of the Castelforte poetry contest.

Age of Iron Lives On in 128-Year-Old Hulk

By Alfred Friendly

BRISTOL, England, Sept. 12 (AP)—The great ship, built in the same drydock from which it was floated 128 years ago, now a hulk—dismasted, jagged holes in its iron plates, its woodwork torn and rotten. But it is still imposing.

The clipper lines of its keel and bow have a dancer's grace; the outward swell of the hull above the waterline speaks of luxury and spaciousness. Overall, the genius of the greatest engineer of Britain's age of iron proclaims itself.

Its preeminence comes at you: the first iron ship to cross the Atlantic and to do it by steam; the first by screw propeller; the biggest steamship built up to that time; the ship that innovated a dozen fundamental features in steamers constructed since then—water-tight transverse bulkheads, balanced rudder, electric log, wire rigging, double bottom, hinged masts, hollow wrought-iron propeller shaft.

One Man's Genius

The pilgrimage starts at London's Paddington Station that was designed by Isambard Kingdom Brunel. You travel 118 miles over what was his Great Western Railroad, for which he engineered every foot of track, every bridge, cut and tunnel. You end at Bristol, where lies the SS Great Britain, which he conceived, designed and constructed.

The SS Great Britain is being restored to the form and fittings he gave it in 1843; six masts, a single funnel, six-bladed propeller, grand promenade flanked by elegant staterooms, dining saloon 110 feet long, seating 300.

As an engineer, Brunel would be pleased with the salvage job that lifted the 3,000-ton, 323-foot-long hulk from the seabed and with the 7,600-mile tow atop an ocean-going pontoon from the Falkland Islands, at the edge of the Antarctic Ocean, to safe harbor in Bristol in the drydock Brunel had to create to build what was, for the time, a veritable behemoth.

He was a little man and often wore an outsize stovepipe hat, perhaps to make himself seem taller. The other things that struck me were his dynamo, his chain-stoked pipes and gesticulated like a Frenchman. He was born in 1806, the son of a French father, Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, who settled in England and became one of its foremost engineers.

As bold and outrageous as any of his tangible creations was the concept that led him to what became his obsession of shipbuilding. One day in 1835, at a board meeting of the Great Western Railway (of which he was chief engineer and driving spirit), someone expressed misgivings at the enormous length of its proposed main line from London to Bristol.

"Why not make it longer, and have a steamboat go from Bristol to New York?" Brunel asked.

The first of his ships was made of wood. It was the Great Western, a paddle-wheeler of 1,600 tons and the first ship to cross the Atlantic all the way by steam.



It was barely afloat before Brunel conceived of a craft to drive a propeller under the stern instead of wheels on each beam. But the huge problem, which Brunel ultimately solved, was to carry the power generated by engines amidships along a drive shaft half the length of the ship back to the propeller.

The ship was launched on July 19, 1843, with enormous fanfare—Albert, the prince consort, did the ceremonial smashing of the champagne bottle.

After sea trials off Avonmouth, the Great Britain sailed to London for five months of fitting out. It was the wonder of the world: black hull with white trim and six masts.

Right from the moment of its launching, when a two-seer tug snapped a line while it was still tethered to the drydock, the ship was bothered with engine and propeller troubles, especially on its second and third Atlantic trips. The fourth was satisfactory—it did both legs in 13 1/2 days—but the fifth was an utter disaster to the ship as Brunel conceived it.

It was simple enough to envisage swinging engines through 90 degrees to drive a propeller under the stern instead of wheels on each beam. But the huge problem, which Brunel ultimately solved, was to carry the power generated by engines amidships along a drive shaft half the length of the ship back to the propeller.

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After sea trials off Avonmouth, the Great Britain sailed to London for five months of fitting out. It was the wonder of the world: black hull with white trim and six masts.

PEOPLE: Ohio Girl Named Miss America 1972

Lauree Lee Schaefer, who entered three times before winning it, was crowned Miss America 1972 in Atlantic City Saturday night. The 22-year-old, Auburn-haired girl is from Exeter, Ohio, and was graduated from Ohio University this year. She hopes to do graduate work in radio and television.

The new Miss America won the swimsuit competition Friday night. She is 5 feet 7 and measures 36-24-36.

More than 19,000 persons rose and applauded Miss Schaefer after personal master of ceremonies Bert Parks sang, "There she is, Miss America." Outside of a bathroom attendant, Mr. Parks has seen more bathing suits than anyone in Atlantic City.

Miss Schaefer, who has not yet found a job since graduation, held back for years she was named winner of the title which provides a \$10,000 scholarship and more than \$50,000 in contract offers.

"I did cry," she explained. But she said she held back any sign of tears because "I was once told never to cry because people lose respect for you." She said she had never cried before.

The first runner up was Karen Here, Miss Idaho. Deborah Ann O'Brien of Massachusetts finished third, with Miss Pennsylvania, Maureen Victoria Whinnery, fourth, and Alysa Warner of Maine was fifth.

CELEBRATING—Maurice Chevalier, his 83d birthday Sunday with a small number of close friends at his country home near Paris.

MARRIED—Prince Philippe of Liechtenstein, 35, and Isabelle de l'Arbre de Malander, 23, a Belgian archaeologist, in Brussels. The ceremony was celebrated by Leo Josef Cardinal Suenens at fashionable Cambre Abbey. The bride's maid attended, the Associated Press reported.

Multimillionaire Francis Coppola, 61, to Denise DiNovi, vice president of movie director, Vincente Minnelli, in a San Francisco ceremony attended by numerous Hollywood and socialite personalities. Among the guests were John Wayne, Nancy Sinatra, Trimma Capote, producers Ross Hunter and Ray Stark, and designers Halston and Louis Fierstein, as well as presidents of some large corporations. It was Coppola's second marriage and Mrs. Minnelli's third.

PUT DOWN—The "military look" all the rage with Italian girls this season, by the Milan



Miss America 1972

carabinieri. The police said they had raided shops in Milan-type clothing. The carabinieri said they had only several hundred yards of fringe cloth and dozens of tridge belts. The carabinieri is illegal for civilians to wear uniforms.

TOURING—Prince Masuoka of Japan, in New York City, is investigating, among things, marine biology, leprosy, American Indians, shrimking and chrysanthemum. The New York Times reported the prince scores of questions at the American Museum of Natural History, and at one point peering through a pocket microscope at a fossil. Dr. William B. Eaton, chairman of the museum's department of living invertebrates, said the prince's group at all. Bivalve gup of sea. We go bivalve specialist, inform the 36-year-old prince son of Emperor Hirohito, understandingly. This a formidable scholar and has considerable marine biology.

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